Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes countrylevel policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to <u>Vered.Ehsani@unep.org</u> and <u>George.Mwaniki@unep.org</u>.

MICRONESIA,	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES	
GENERAL OVERVIEW	 Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: Given the overall low population and the lack of heavy industry, the air quality is good. Air quality monitoring system: ??? 	 National Ambient air quality standards: No National Air Quality Policy: No Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? Other: 	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	 Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: Power generation GDP of country: \$277 million Industries' share of GDP: 10% Electricity sources: Mostly diesel fuel 	 Emission regulations for industries: ??? Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? Renewable energy investment promoted: Strategic Development Plan 2004-2024 aims for 10% of electricity in urban centres and 50% in rural areas from renewable energy sources by 2020 Energy efficiency incentives: Strategic Development Plan 2004-2024 aims to decrease the import and use of petroleum fuels by 50% by 2020, through improved energy efficiency, energy conservation, elimination of energy subsidies, and public education Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: 	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	• Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)	 Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? Restriction on used car importation: ??? 	

		 Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) Other transport-related actions:
REDUCE Emissions	• Outdoor, open burning: Some burning of wastes	 Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:
FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)		
REDUCE Emissions From Open	• Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 46% use solid fuels (wood, coconut husk, abaragel) for applying	• Indoor air pollution regulated: No
Deserves	husk, charcoal) for cookingImpact: Unknown	• Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Some donor-sponsored projects have been carried out
(INDOOR)		 Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:

Secondary Sources used in the research: <u>http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I,</u> http://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, http://www.reegle.info/countries/

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